

GAR

stalk, rises from the centre of the empalement, and afterward becomes a globular fleshy fruit; in the centre of which are included many seeds, which are shaped almost like kidneys. [This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places in the warmer parts of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit about the size of a tennis ball, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, somewhat like some of the European pears; but has a strong scent of garlick.] *Miller.*

GARLICK *Wild. n. f.*
The characters are: it agrees in every respect with the garlick; but hath, for the most part, a sweet scent; and the flowers are produced in an umbel. *Miller.*

GARLICKEATER *n. f.* [*garlick* and *eat*.] A mean fellow.
You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlick-eters*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

GARMENT *n. f.* [*garment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered; cloaths; drefs.
Hence, rotten things, or I shall shake thy bones
Out o' thy garments. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Halt any of thy late mailer's garments in thy possession?
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the
fun or summer adorn us again with the garments of new leaves
and flowers. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Three worthy persons from his side it tore,
And dy'd his garment with their scatter'd gore. *Waller.*
The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the
colours that appear in the garments of a British lady, when
she is drest. *Addison's Spectator, No. 265.*

GARNER *n. f.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which threshed grain is stored up.
Earth's increase, and soyon plenty,
Barns and garners never empty. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
For sundry foci the rural realm surround;
The fieldmouse builds her garner under ground;
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd. Vir. Geo.*

TO GARNER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store as in garners.
There, where I have garner'd up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

GARNET *n. f.* [*garnate*, Italian; *granatus*, low Latin, from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]
The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of blueish: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby. *Hill.*
The garnet seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple. *Woodward's Mat. Poffib.*

TO GARNISH *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]
1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.
There were hills which garnished their proud heights with
stately trees. *Sidney.*
All within with flowers was garnished,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours flew. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*
With taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakespeare's King John.*
Paradise was a terrestrial garden, garnished with fruits, de-
lighting both the eye and taste. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
All the streets between the Bridge-foot and palace of Paul's,
where the king then lay, were garnished with the citizens,
standing in their liveries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.
With what expence and art, how richly drest!
Garnish'd with 'sparagus, himself a feast! *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*
No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with spitchock'd eel. *King's Cookery.*

3. To fit with fetters.
GARNISH *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.
So are you, sweet,
Ev'n in the lovely garnish of a boy. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
Matter and figure they produce;
For garnish this, and that for use;
They seek to feed and please their guests. *Prior.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.
3. [In gaols.] Fetters.
4. *Penitencia carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when
first a prisoner goes into a gaol. *Ainsworth.*

GAS

GARNISHMENT *n. f.* [from *garnish*.] Ornament; embellishment.
The church of Sancta Guislaniana in Padoua is a found piece
of good art, where the materials being but ordinary stone,
without any garnishment of sculptures, do ravish the beholders.
Hutton's Architecture.

GARNITURE *n. f.* [from *garnish*.] Furniture; ornament.
They conclude, if they fall short in the garniture of their
knees, that they are inferior in the furniture of their heads.
Government of the Tongue.

Plain sense, which pleas'd your fires an age ago,
Is lost, without the garniture of show. *Granville.*
As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part
of our species, so they are very allusive in bestowing upon
themselves the finest garnitures of art. *Addison's Spectator.*

GARROUS *adj.* [from *garum*.] Resembling pickle made of
fish.
In a civet-cat a different and offensive odour proceeds, part-
ly from its food, that being especially fish; whereas this
humour may be a *garous* excretion, and odious separation.
Bryant's Purgat. Errors, b. iii. c. 4.

GARRAN *n. f.* [Erse.] It imports the same as gelding. The
word is still retained in Scotland. A small horse; a hobby.
A Highland horse which when brought into the North of Eng-
land takes the name of *galloway*.
When he comes forth he will make their cows and *garrans*
to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Speyer.*
Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for
his team, whereas common *garrans* shift upon grass the year
round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds,
so that the race of *garrans* would decrease. *Temple.*

GARRET *n. f.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]
1. A room on the highest floor of the house.
The mob, commission'd by the government,
Are seldom to an empty garret sent. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*
John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and
down stairs, from the kitchen to the garret. *Arbutnot. J. Lud.*
On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the spacious air,
With licence to build castles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood.
The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by day-
light, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining
to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon.*

GARRETER *n. f.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a
garret.

GARRISON *n. f.* [*garrison*, French.]
1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.
How oft he said to me,
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison*. *Sidney, b. i.*

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.
Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.
Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt
to the enemies. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TO GARRISON *v. a.* [from the verb.] To secure by for-
tresses.
Others those forces join,
Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine. *Dryd. J. ven.*

GARRULITY *n. f.* [*garrulus*, Latin.]
1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a
secret.
Let me here
Expiate, if possible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity*. *Milton's Agave.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.
Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all,
loquacity or *garrulity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

GARRULOUS *adj.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.
Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth. *Thomson.*

GARTER *n. f.* [*garter*, Welsh; *gartier*, French, from *gar*,
Welsh, the binding of the knee.]
1. A string or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the
leg.
Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd,
and their *garters* of an indifferent knit. *Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.*
When we rest in our cloaths we loosen our *garters*, and
other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage. *Swift.*
Handsome *garters* at your knees.
There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of
English knighthood.
Now by my george, my *garter*.
—The george, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour;
The *garter*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. *Sh. R. III.*
You

GAT

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryden.*

3. The principal king at arms.
TO GARTER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.
He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose. *Shaksp.*
A person was wounded in the leg, below the *garter*ing
place. *Hifman's Surgery.*

GARTH *n. f.* [as if *girth*, from *gird*.] The bulk of the body
measured by the girdle.
GAS *n. f.* [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used
by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a
spirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uses it loosely
in many senses, and very unintelligibly and inconsistently. *Har.*

GASCONADE *n. f.* [French, from *Gascon*, a nation eminent
for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.
Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune
was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*

TO GASCONADE *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag;
to bluster.
TO GASH *v. a.* [from *bachet*, to cut, French. *Skinner*.] To
cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt
instrument so as to make the wound wide.
Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many
of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to
death. *Hayward.*
Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash*
with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires great art.
Johnson, Sermon 2.

See me *gash'd* with knives,
Or fear'd with burning steel. *Rew's Royal Convert.*
Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,
He rell'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *A. Phillips.*

GASH *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A deep and wide wound.
He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gash* therein; were not his target,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary soul from thence it would discharge. *Fai. Queen.*
A perilous *gash*, a very limb lopt off. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but
Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that
therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*
But th' ethereal substance clos'd,
Not long divisible; and from the *gash*
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd. *Milt. P. Lyst.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.
I was fond of back-sword and cudgel play, and I now bear
in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar. *Arbutnot.*

GASKINS *n. f.* [from *Gysoigne*. See *GALLIGASKINS*.]
Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.
If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

TO GASP *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *gisse*, Danish, to
sob, *Junius*.]
1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.
The sick for air before the portal *gasp*. *Dryd. Virg. Ges.*
They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gaping* throats. *Dryden.*
The *gaping* head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æn.*
The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryden.*
A scantling of wit lay *gaping* for life, and groaning be-
neath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.
Pale and faint,
He *gasp'd* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to see his friends. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.
I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath;
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death. *Dryden.*
He staggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with short sobs he *gasp's* away his breath. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature
never expresses desire by *gaping*.
The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the
same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another,
and *gaped* after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant
price for their ransom. *Speutator, No. 198.*

GASP *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.
2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.
His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name
Is at last *gasp'd*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last;
And to the sweet *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shak. H. VI.*
If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the latest *gasp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, shew it now. *Addison's Rosamond.*
Life's business at one *gasp* is done. *Pope.*

TO GAST *v. a.* [from *gast*, Saxon. See *AGHAST*.] To
make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to
affray.
When he saw my best alarmed spirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether *gast* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GASTRICK *adj.* [from *gastro*,] Belonging to the belly.
GASTROGRAPHY *n. f.* [*gastro* and *graphe*.] In strictness of
etymology, signifies no more than sewing up any wound of
the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the
wound of the belly is complicated with another of the in-
testine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GASTROTOMY *n. f.* [*gastro* and *tomos*.] The act of
cutting open the belly.
GAT *n. f.* The preterite of *get*. *Ex. xxiv. 18.*
Moses *gat* him up into the mount. *Ex. xxiv. 18.*

GATE *n. f.* [*gat*, Saxon.]
1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building.
Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee. *Shaksp.*
Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed
grounds.
Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and *gate*, horseyway and footpath. *Shaksp.*

3. An avenue; an opening.
Auria had done nothing but wisely and politickly, in setting
the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and open-
ing a *gate* for a long war. *Knox's History of the Turks.*

GATEVEIN *n. f.* The *vena portæ*.
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have
trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein*
which disperseth that blood. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

GATEWAY *n. f.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of
inclosed grounds.
Gateways between inclosures are so myry, that they cannot
cart between one field and another. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO GATHER *v. a.* [*gabern*, Saxon.]
1. To collect; to bring into one place; to get in harvest.
I *gathered* me silver and gold. *Ecclef. ii. 8.*
Gather stones—and they took stones and made an heap. *Gen.*
The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather* in our in-
crease. *Lev. xxv. 20.*

2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck.
His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones. *Is. lxii. 10.*
I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have
gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Watson.*
To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must *gather*
up money by degrees, as the sale of his commodities shall
bring it in. *Locke.*

3. To crop.
What have I done?
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;
And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

4. To assemble.
They have *gathered* themselves together against me. *Job.*
Come ye heathen, and *gather* yourselves together. *Isa. lvi. 1.*
He led us through three fair streets; and all the way we
went there were *gather'd* some people on both sides, standing
in a row. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. To heap up; to accumulate.
He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance,
shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Prov. xxviii. 8.*

6. To select and take.
Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen,
to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Pf. cvi. 47.*

7. To sweep together.
The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast
into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Mat. xiii. 47.*

8. To collect charitable contributions.
9. To bring into one body or interest.
I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered*
unto him. *Is. lvi. 8.*

10. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress;
to contract.
Immortal Tully shone,
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne;
Gather'd his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

11. To gain.
He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*

12. To pucker needlework.